

SOME NEW *SPHINGIDAE*.

BY THE HON. L. W. ROTHSCHILD AND K. JORDAN.

1. *Cocytius vitrinus* sp. nov.

♀. Nearest to *C. duponchel* Poey (1832). Upperside of body more grey, the lateral border of thorax white; underside of abdomen pure white, with the brown mesial spots small; side-spots of abdomen paler yellow than in *C. duponchel*, as is also the base of the hindwing above and beneath.—Forewing narrower, the hind angle much less prominent, outer margin convex, the greenish colour of *duponchel* almost entirely replaced by white and grey; the two black lines across apex of cell more longitudinal, having nearly the direction of vein R^3 ; white stigma large, kidney-shaped, edged with brown; all the discal lines more strongly curved in their costal half, the interspace between the third and fourth lines ochraceous at the veins, the fourth line almost continuous, prominent; black streak R^3-M^1 long, extending to black submarginal cloud; behind M^1 another distinct black longitudinal streak; at apex a white patch bordered by the black oblique apical line, marginal area altogether more extended white than the disc.—Hindwing also narrower than in *duponchel*, the transparent area much larger, reaching close to base and posteriorly extending nearly to submedian fold; the pale yellow basal patch consequently much reduced anteriorly, the portion situated in *duponchel* in front of the sinus being almost entirely absent in *vitrinus*, and the sinus therefore less distinct; black marginal border only 4 mm. broad in centre at the veins, slightly dentate between the veins.

On *underside* the yellow colour reduced. Forewing with faint pale shades along the veins, and a very slight indication of a dark band on the disc. The transparent area of hindwing consists of six spaces.

Edge of vaginal orifice raised anteriorly and laterally, anteriorly sinuate, laterally slightly angulate, but not produced into a triangular lobe as in *C. duponchel*.

Length of forewing: 58 mm.

One ♀ from Santiago, Cuba (Tollin).

2. *Polyptychus contraria diffusus* subsp. nov.

♂ ♀. Intermediate in shape of wings between *P. c. contraria* from East Africa and *P. c. submarginalis* from the western side of the continent.

♂. Wings without any lines above and beneath. On *upperside* forewing with fuscous fringe and a drab shadow along outer margin, this border being narrowed to a point at apex of wing, gradually widening and fairly well defined from there to vein R^2 , where the shadowy band is broadest.—Hindwing very pale buff-pink; extreme edge of outer margin, not the fringes, blackish before anal angle; near this angle a minute blackish dot and a vestige of a second.

On *underside* the fringe of both wings dark spotted.

♀. Forewing, on *upperside* with traces of two antemedian lines and a discal

line; a subapical costal black dot is followed by traces of some submarginal dots on the veins.—Hindwing with a faint median line; no submarginal dots.

On *underside* with very faint submarginal dots on the veins of both wings.

One pair from Shinda, Eritrea (received from Messrs. Standinger & Bang-Haas).

3. *Perigonia leucopus* sp. nov.

♂. Near *P. stulta* H.-S. (1854). Upperside of body grey-vinaceous, sides of abdomen with a row of ill-defined grey spots. Underside as in *P. stulta*, pale walnut-brown; tibiae and tarsi with a conspicuous pure white stripe on upperside.

Wings nearly the same in shape and markings as in *P. stulta*. *Upperside*: forewing shaded with vinaceous grey; the brown lines a little more accentuated in consequence of the grey colour of the interspaces; antemedian line less regular than in *stulta*, the space between it and the stigma either much darkened (*type*), or of nearly the same tint as the basal area; at margin a conspicuous, regular, halfmoon-shaped grey patch, expanding between apex and central angle of outer margin; tip of wing more pointed than in *stulta*.—Hindwing: as in *stulta*, but brown outer border anteriorly narrower.

Underside as in *stulta*; lines weak.—Forewing with a feebly marked, narrow, grey-brown outer border, and without oblique apical line, the border $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 mm. wide below apex, its inner edge following the curve of the margin of the wing, but the border fading away posteriorly. Abdominal fold of hindwing paler than rest of wing, but not yellowish as in *stulta*.

Harpe triangular, tip obtuse, but not truncate. Penis-sheath with two teeth on the whip and two other near apical margin on side opposite the whip; the whip shorter than in *P. stulta*, being about half as long again as the diameter of the penis-sheath.

2 ♂♂ from Cuyaba, Matto Grosso (received from Messrs. Standinger & Bang-Haas).

4. *Nephele xylinea* sp. nov.

♀. Body above isabella-colour; underside paler, the ventral side of the palpi being almost white.

Upperside of forewing isabella-colour, with a small round white stigma; at nearly equal distances between base and stigma three blackish lines, curving costad, the first line very indistinct; at outer side of stigma and close to it two more lines, which are nearer together behind than in front and are excurved anteriorly and incurved below middle; outside subcostal fork a more prominent dentate line, curving costad in front and approaching at hind margin the line preceding it; a submarginal line irregular, vestigial at apex and between veins R^1 and R^3 , nearly touching the discal line before M^1 , ending at hind margin close to angle, where the line is heaviest.—Hindwing of nearly the same tint as forewing, becoming blackish brown at outer margin, without markings; fringe creamy buff, with small, ill-defined fuscous dots.

Underside like upper, a little paler, with a faint pink tone.—Forewing slightly shaded with fuscous from base to first discal line, excepting the costal margin; a creamy stigma indicated; on disc two lines, the first near lower angle of cell, slightly curved, the second a little beyond centre of disc, consisting of small halfmoons and being excurved in front, incurved before M^2 ; a very faint line from apex to R^1 , the marginal area outside this line being slightly paler than the disc.—Hindwing also

with two lines corresponding to those on forewing, the second ending between the tips of veins SM^2 and SM^3 .

Length of forewing : 33 mm. ; breadth : 14 mm.

One ♀ from "Abyssinia" (received from Messrs. Standinger & Bang-Haas).

5. *Xylophanes acrus* sp. nov.

♂ ♀. Allied to *X. amadis* Stoll (1782). Upperside of head and thorax dark bistre, a lateral stripe from tip of palpus to tip of tegula creamy buff with a pinkish tone, the stripe partly edged with a paler line, another stripe of the same colour in the centre from occiput to metanotum, not sharply separated from abdomen, the upperside of the latter being only a little darker than this stripe and bearing two widely separated rows of black dots ; on sides of first and second abdominal segments a large olivaceous black patch. Underside buff-pink, palpi bistre-colour.

Wings, *upperside* : forewing with the apex strongly produced and pointed ; the outer margin incurved below apex and then almost straight to hind angle in ♂ and convex in ♀ ; as in *amadis*, a heavy greenish black central line runs from apex to hind margin, reaching the latter proximally to basal third ; on the proximal side the line bordered with olivaceous creamy buff ; the whole costal area washed with olive-green, the base of the costal margin remaining somewhat cream-buff ; two dark curved lines proximally to M^2 from costal margin across cell, not reaching hind margin ; a small black stigma and beyond it an ill-defined blackish cloud ; parallel with the central line and situated at the proximal side of it three thin lines, which are more or less accentuated upon the veins and curved costad at SC^3 ; along outer side of central line the wing so strongly shaded with dark greenish olive that the line is not sharply defined on this side, except at tip of wing ; a row of blackish submarginal dots connected with each other by traces of a crenate line, the teeth of which are represented by these vein-dots ; beyond the dots the wing becomes slightly paler ; fringe uniformly dark greenish olive.—*Hindwing* black, a cream-buff, slightly pinkish band on disc, the black colour extending along veins M^2 and SM^2 across the band and at R^2 and M^1 as a tooth into the band ; margin pale greenish olive, separated from the discal band by a black band which extends along the veins to edge of wing ; fringe uniformly creamy buff with a pink tint, a dark dot only at tip of veins M^2 and SM^2 .

Underside dirty creamy buff and ferruginous in ♂, more evenly ferruginous in ♀ ; forewing from base to first discal line black, the cell, however, remaining pale clayish ; both wings with two lines on disc, the first somewhat S-shaped, reaching costal margin of forewing shortly outside subcostal fork, the second line accentuated by vein-dots.

Outer spur of midtibia a little shorter than inner spur.

Length of forewing : ♂ 49 mm. ; ♀ 55 mm.

One pair from Chiriqui, Panama (received from Messrs. Standinger & Bang-Haas).

6. *Xylophanes amadis amadis* Stoll (1782).

X. a. a., R. & J., *Revision of Sphingidae* p. 695. n. 647. *a* (1903) (partim ; Surinam).

We have now received a specimen (a ♀) from French Guiana (collected by E. Le Moult) which agrees better with Stoll's figure than do the Venezuelan specimens which are considered to be *amadis amadis* in our *Revision*. This is the

only example we have seen from the Guianas. The centre of the thorax and base of abdomen above are darker than in Venezuelan individuals; the inner border of the central line of the forewing is paler, being almost pure white near the base; the band of the hindwing is much shaded with fuscous.

The outer spur of the midtibia is shorter than the inner one.

7. *Xylophanes amadis meridanus* subsp. nov.

Xylophanes amadis amadis, Rothschild & Jordan (nec Stoll, 1782), *Revision of Sphingidae*, l.c. t. 9, fig. 15 (1903) (partim; Mérida).

♂ ♀. The form figured l.c. may be named as above. The outer spur of the midtibia is longer than, or as long as, the inner one.

A series from Mérida, Venezuela.

A NEW SPECIES OF THE DIPTEROUS GENUS *ACHILIS* FABR. (FAMILY ORTALIDAE).

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Achias rothschildi sp. nov. (Plate XV., figs. 5-9).

♂ ♀. ♂.—Length (five specimens) 13.5 to 16 mm.; length of eye-stalk, measured from base of stalk to inner margin of eye (five specimens) 8.5 to 25.6 mm.; width of head across occiput immediately below base of eye-stalks 4 to 5 mm.; length of wing 14 to 16.6 mm.

♀.—Length (two specimens) 14.5 mm.; width of head across vertex, including eyes, 7 to 7.6 mm.; length of wing 16 to 16.5 mm.

Resembling *Achias longiridens* Walk. and *A. latiridens* Walk. in coloration and markings of body and wings; distinguished from both by the femora being without sharply marked dark tips (though the distal extremities of the front and middle femora in the ♂ and of the front femora in the ♀ usually exhibit a dark longitudinal streak above), by the presence of a well-marked pale band (interrupted on the upper side) on the tibiae, and by the great development of the callosity on the inner side of the tips of the hind tibiae.

Head.—Front orange-ochraceous,* more or less irregularly and finely mottled with clove-brown; face and jowls ochre-yellow or buff-yellow, antennal cavities dark brown or brownish, a clove-brown streak on each side, running from base of eye-stalk in ♂ and from lower margin of eye in ♀ nearly to lower margin of jawl, and a similar but usually somewhat broader mark extending from bottom of inner margin of each antennal cavity to edge of buccal cavity; occiput buff-yellow above,

* For names and illustrations of colours, see Ridgway, *A Nomenclature of Colors for Naturalists* (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1886).